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PART I—Section 3

Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations, Orders and Resolutions issued by the Ministry of Defence

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

New Delhi, the 18th July 1953

No. 772.—In the Civilians in Defence Services (Revision of Pay) Rules, 1947, the following amendment shall be made:—

In the Schedule to the said Rules, under the heading "Engineer in Chief Branch—S.M.E." (Now C.M.E.), Kirkee, add the following:—

Name of post.	Existing Scale	Prescribed Scale
Mechanical Draftsman ..	Rs. 275—25—500.	
Instructor.		

B. P. SRIVASTAVA, Asstt. Secy.

No. 772-A.—The following rules for recruitment to the Military Engineer Services are published for general information:—

RULES**PART I****General**

1. These Rules may be called the Military Engineer Services, Class I Recruitment Rules.

2. For the purpose of these Rules—

(a) "Government" means the Government of India.

(b) "The Commission" means the Union Public Service Commission.

(c) "The Service" means the Military Engineer Services, Class I.

The various grades of posts included in the Service, their classification, Pay scales, special conditions of Service and percentages reserved for direct recruitment, transfer and promotion shall be as included in Appendix V to these rules.

(d) "Scheduled Castes" means any castes, communities, races, sects etc. notified as such by the President of India (*vide* Appendix VI).

(e) "Scheduled Tribes" means any castes, communities, races, sects, etc. notified as such by the President of India. (*vide* Appendix VII).

3. The Service (other than the Architect's Service and the Barrack and Stores Service) shall be recruited by the following methods:—

(a) By competitive examination held in India in accordance with part II of these rules.

(b) By promotion in accordance with part III of these rules.

4. Subject to the provisions of rule 3, Government shall determine the method or methods to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies, or such vacancies as may require to be filled during any particular period, and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method.

Provided not more than 10 per cent. of the vacancies in the Service (not being vacancies filled by promotion from one grade to another within the service) shall be filled by the method specified in clause (ii) of Rule 3 above.

Appointments to the Service made otherwise than by promotion will be subject to orders issued from time to time by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding special representation in the Services for specific sections of the people.

PART II*Recruitment by Competitive Examination*

6. A competitive examination for admission to the Service shall be held in India at such times and places as may be prescribed in the notice issued by the Commission. Every such Notice will, when possible, announce the number of vacancies to be filled on the result of the examination.

7. If the examination held under this part of these Rules is a combined examination for the purpose of making appointments to more than one Service or Department, the following provisions shall apply:—

(a) Any person may apply to be admitted as a candidate for appointment in all or any of these Services or Departments for which he is eligible. If he wishes to compete for appointment in more than one Service or Department, he shall state in his application form which Services or Departments he wishes to compete for and the order of his preference for them, and in such case only one application form will be necessary and one payment of the fees referred to in rule 16 (and Appendix IV) will be sufficient.

(b) Government shall assign successful candidates to each Service or Department on a consideration of all circumstances including any personal preference expressed by the candidate.

Success in the examination confers no right to appointment, unless Government are satisfied, after such enquiry as may be considered necessary, that the candidate is suitable in all respects for appointment to the public Service.

8. The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to any examination may at the discretion of the Commission be limited to such number, not being less than 200, as the Commission may decide. If a limit is imposed and the number of candidates exceeds that limit, the Commission shall select from the applicants those who shall be admitted to the examination, and in doing so shall have regard to the suitability of the applicants.

9. A candidate must apply to be admitted to the examination before such date, in such manner, and in such form as the Commission may prescribe.

10. A candidate must be—

(a) a citizen of India, or

(b) a subject of Sikkim, or

(c) a person who has migrated from areas which now form Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling down in India, or

(d) a subject of Nepal or of a Portuguese or French possession in India.

NOTE.—The appointment of candidates in categories (c) and (d) above will be subject to the issue of certificates of eligibility in their favour by the Government of India. Certificates of eligibility will not however be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any of the following categories:—

(1) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before 19th July 1948 and have ordinarily been resident in India since then.

- (2) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after 18th July 1948 but before 30th September 1948 and had got themselves registered as citizens within the time allowed.
- (3) Non-citizens who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution, *viz.*, 26th January 1950, and who have continued in such service since then. Any such persons who re-entered or may re-enter such service with a break, after the 26th January 1950 will however require certificates of eligibility in the usual way.

A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary may be admitted to the examination and he may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being eventually issued in his favour by Government.

11. A candidate must have attained the age of 20 and must not have attained the age of 25 on the date prescribed for this purpose in the Notice issued by the Commission under Rule 6. Candidates who are over the age of 25 and under the age of 28 may, however, be admitted to the examination if they hold substantively permanent posts or temporary class I posts under the Engineer-in-Chief, Army Headquarters and are recommended by their department.

NOTE.—The upper age-limit prescribed above will be relaxed—

- (i) upto a maximum of 3 years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or is a bona fide displaced person from Pakistan, and
- (ii) upto a maximum of 6 years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe and is also a bona fide displaced person from Pakistan.

N.B.—Displaced persons will be eligible for this age concession for admission to any examination which may be held upto the end of December 1953. Thereafter, the concession will be admissible during the year 1954 to such displaced persons only as came out to India after the end of December, 1950. *Save as provided above the limits prescribed can in no case be relaxed.*

12. A candidate must satisfy the Commission that his character is such as to make him suitable for appointment to the Service.

13. A candidate must have—

(a) passed sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or have any other educational qualifications recognised by that institution as exempting from passing these sections, *vide Appendix I*; or

(b) obtained an engineering degree of one of the universities mentioned in Appendix II under the conditions prescribed in that appendix; or

(c) passed the Associateship Examination of the City and Guilds Institute (Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington) in Civil Engineering; or

(d) passed the Hons. Diploma examination in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the Loughborough College, Leicestershire, provided the candidate has passed the preliminary examination or has been exempted therefrom; or

(e) obtained the diploma in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering awarded by the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich (Eidgenossische Technische Hochschule); or

(f) passed the final Grade Examination in Electrical Engineering Practice (Parts I and II)—(examination No. 52) of the City and Guilds, London, if taken on or before 24th of November, 1949; or

(g) passed the B.E. Examination (Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering) of the Gujarat University; or

(h) obtained the B.E. (Tele-communications) Examination of Indian Universities (Applicable for Mechanical & Electrical cadre only).

NOTE.—In exceptional cases the Commission may on the recommendation of the Central Government or a State Government treat as a qualified candidate, a candidate who, though he has not all or any of the qualifications prescribed in this rule, has passed examinations conducted by other institutions of a standard which in the opinion of the Commission justifies his admission to the examination.

14. No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he holds a certificate of admission from the Commission.

The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the examination shall be final.

15. No recommendations except those required in the form of application shall be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his candidature by other means may disqualify him for admission.

16. Candidates must pay such examination fees as Government may prescribe (see Appendix IV). No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained, nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

17. Examinations under these Rules shall be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in the regulations which form Appendix III to these Rules.

18. (a) After every examination the Commission shall make a list of the candidates in order of their merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each candidate, and in that order so many candidates up to the number of unreserved vacancies announced under rule 6 above, as are found by the Commission to be qualified by the examination and are considered by Government or the appointing authority as the case may be to be suitable in all other respects, shall be appointed.

(b) For the purpose of rule 5 of these rules, appointments to vacancies to be filled by members of a particular community or communities shall be made by Government or the appointing authority as the case may be, in the order of merit of the candidates belonging to the particular community or communities, provided they have qualified in the examination and are in all respects suitable for employment in these services.

19. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of his duties as an officer of the Service. A candidate who (after such physical examination as Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, may prescribe) is found not to satisfy those requirements will not be appointed. Only candidates who are likely to be considered for appointment will be physically examined.*

20. (a) Appointments shall be made on probation for a period of two years.

(b) A probationer during his probationary period may be required to pass such departmental and language tests as Government may prescribe.

(c) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient or if the probationer fails to pass the departmental or language tests, during the period, Government may discharge him after apprising him of the grounds on which it is proposed to do so and giving him an opportunity to show cause in writing before such orders are passed.

(d) On the conclusion of the period of probation Government may confirm the officer in his appointment, or if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him after apprising him of the grounds on which it is proposed to do so and giving him an opportunity to show cause in writing before such orders are passed or may extend the period of probation for such further periods as Government may consider fit.

(e) A probationer shall have no right of appeal against the orders of his discharge if he has been given an opportunity to show cause against the discharge and his reply duly considered as required under (c) and (d) above.

(f) If no action is taken by Government under sub-rule (c) or (d) of this rule, the period after the prescribed period of probation shall be treated as an engagement from month to month, terminable on either side on the expiration of one calendar month's notice in writing.

(g) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under this rule.

21. Probationers will also be required to pass a test in Hindi before confirmation. The standard of the test is under consideration.

*In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government medical officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the physical test to which candidates will be submitted before appointment and of the standard required can be had from the Commission.

PART III

APPOINTMENT BY PROMOTION

22. Appointment by promotion shall be made by selection from among permanent subordinate employed in the service after consultation with the Departmental Promotion Committee and the Commission in accordance with the instructions laid down in Home Department Memorandum No. 33/46-Ests. (R), dated the 17th June 1946 and the individual selected appointed by Government. No individual shall have any claim to such promotion as a matter of right.

23. Selection of individuals for such promotion shall be made with due regard to their seniority as permanent subordinate subject to their being otherwise fit for such promotion.

24. No individual shall be eligible for promotion to the Service unless he would, but for age, be qualified for admission to the competitive examination under Part II of these Rules; and satisfies the Commission that he is in every respect suitable for appointment to the Service:

Provided that where an individual does not possess the educational qualifications prescribed in Part II of these Rules but possesses extensive experience of the Service and uniformly good confidential records, he may, with the approval of the Commission, be selected for appointment by promotion to the Service.

APPENDIX I

LIST OF EXAMINATIONS RECOGNISED BY THE INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA) AS EXEMPTING FROM SECTIONS "A" AND "B" OF THE ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP EXAMINATION [vide RULE 13(A)].

Aligarh University.—B.Sc. (Eng.) from 1948; also degree prior to 1948 after a full three years' course.

Andhra University.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Annamalai University.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering from April 1949.

Baroda University.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Banaras Hindu University.—

B.Sc. in Engineering.

B.Sc. (Mining), B.Sc. (Met.)

Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri, Bihar University.—

B.Sc., Engineering degree in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Bombay University.—B.E.

Calcutta University.—

B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

B. Met. B.E. (Met.).

East Punjab Engineering College, Roorkee.—B.Sc. (Eng.)

Madras University.—B.E.

Mysore University.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Osmania University, Hyderabad.—B.E

Patna University.—B.Sc. (Eng.).

Poona University.—B.E.

Punjab University.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Rajputana University.—B.E. in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Rangoon University.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Roorkee University.—Degrees in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Sagar University.—B.E. (Hons.); B.E. (Pass).

Travancore University.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Bengal Engineering College.—Associateship in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal.—(I) B.M.E., B.E.E., B.E.E. (Communication option) B.C.H.E.; (2) Special Degree Examination up to April, 1950; (3) Diplomas in Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering provided the Intermediate Examination in Science of a recognised University with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras.—Engineer Diploma in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering up to 1945.

Diploma in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering.—The All-India Council of Technical Education.

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.—Certificate in Electrical Technology or Electrical Communication Engineering.

Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad.—Associateship Diploma from 1926.

MacLagan Engineering College.—'A' Class Diploma in Honours Division (80 per cent. or more marks) and First Division (65 per cent. to 80 per cent.) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering from 1935, such proviso not being applicable to Diplomas obtained before 1935.

School of Military Engineering Roorkee/Kirkee.—(1) Corps of Engineers Officers' Degree Engineering; (2) Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Officers' Degree Engineering; (3) Corps of Engineers Officers' Supplementary Engineering Course for Military Officers up to 1953.

Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.—Diploma in Civil Engineering (formerly Assistant Engineer's Certificate).

The following Diplomas of the Madras Institute of Technology.—

1. Electronics.
2. Instrument Technology.
3. Automobile Engineering.
4. Aeronautical Engineering.

Adelaide University.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Birmingham University.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Bristol University.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Cambridge University.—B.A. (Honours) in Mechanical Science, Tripos.

Cape Town University.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Dublin University.—B.A.I. (Ordinary or with Honours in Engineering).

Durham University.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Edinburgh University.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Glasgow University.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Leeds University.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Liverpool University.—B. Eng. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Marine Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

London University.—B.Sc. (Internal or External Degree), in Engineering (including Metallurgy) (Honours or ..)

B.Sc. (Internal) in Engineering (Mining) obtained in or after 1926.

B.Sc. (External) in Engineering (Mining) (Honours Degree) obtained in or after 1935.

Manchester University.—Certificate in Technology in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

McGill University, Montreal.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Metallurgical or Mining Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Melbourne University.—B.C.E., B. Mech. E. or B.E.E.

National University of Ireland.—B.E.

New Zealand University.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Oxford University.—B.A. with Honours in Engineering Science, Final Honours School.

Queens University, Belfast.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Queensland University.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Sheffield University.—

B. Eng. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree with a First Class will not be required for degrees obtained in or after June 1930).

B.E. (Met.) (Honours Degree).

South Africa University.—B.Sc. in Engineering till 1921.

St. Andrews University.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Sydney University.—B.E. in Civil or Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

Victoria University, Manchester.—

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Course, Divisions I & II) in Electrical Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Higher Course, Honours, or Ordinary Course, Division I) in Municipal Engineering.
 B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Degree obtained in or after 1930) in Municipal Engineering.
 B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Course, Division I) in Mechanical Engineering.
 B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree) from 1925.
 B.Sc. (Tech.) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours in Final Examination).

Wales University.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Western Australia University.—B.E.

Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

City and Guilds College, Kensington.—A.C.G.I.

City and Guilds of London Institute, Technical College, Finsbury.—Diploma or Higher Certificate (three years' course if taken by matriculated students or students who have passed the Institution Studentship Examination or its recognized equivalent.)

Faraday House, London.—Diploma in Electrical Engineering provided it is obtained by actually passing the examination.

Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh.—Associateship in Electrical Engineering.

Kings College, London.—Diploma in Engineering.

Naval Officers' Examination which qualifies as Lieutenant (E).

Royal Naval College, Greenwich.—Professional Certificate for Constructors.

Royal Technical College, Glasgow.—Final Diploma Examination in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering provided an approved Matriculation Examination has been passed before beginning the course.

University College, London.—Diploma in Engineering.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—Section A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Institution of Mechanical Engineers.—Sections A & B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Institution of Electrical Engineers.—Sections A & B of the Associate Membership Examination.

List of Diplomas and Degrees of American Engineering Institutions the curricula of which have been accredited by the Engineers' Council for Professional Development, New York, and which are recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) for exemption from Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination. The Diplomas and Degrees should have actually been taken after a full course of studies for not less than three years in such Institutions, any period of exemption granted by the Institutions being included in reckoning these three years.

(NOTE.—A date following an accredited curriculum refers to the year of initial accrediting by ECPD. Where no date appears, the curriculum was accredited to the interval 1936–1938, which marks the inauguration of the accrediting program. Where three dates appear, the first two refer to the period of initial accrediting after which was an interval of non-accredited status, and the third refers to the year of re-accrediting.)

Akron, University of (Akron, Ohio) Civil (1950)c, Electrical (1941)c, Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1941)c.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn, Alabama) Chemical (1950), Civil (1941), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Alabama, University of (University, Alabama) : Aeronautical, Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949), Mining.

Alaska, University of (College, Alaska) : Civil (1940). Mining (including Metallurgical and Geological options) (1941).

Arizona, University of (Tucson, Arizona) : Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1950), Mining.

Arkansas, University of (Fayetteville, Arkansas) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Bradley University (Peoria, Illinois) : Mechanical (1951).

Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute (Brooklyn, New York) : Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Brown University (Providence, Rhode Island) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Bucknell University (Lewisburg, Pennsylvania) : Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1939).

California Institute of Technology (Pasadena, California) : Aeronautical [6-year course ; 5-year course (1940)], Chemical (5-year course), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

California, University of (Berkeley, California) : Agricultural (1949), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining, Petroleum.

California, University of (Los Angeles, California), Agricultural (1949), Civil (1949), Electrical (1949), Engineering (1950), Mechanical (1949).

Carnegie Institute of Technology (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical.

Case Institute of Technology (Cleveland, Ohio) Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical.

Catholic University of America (Washington, D.C.) : Aeronautical (1939), Architectural (1938), Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938–40 ; 1942).

Cincinnati, University of (Cincinnati, Ohio) : Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1948)c.

Citadel, The (Charleston, South Carolina), Civil.

Clarkson College of Technology (Potsdam, New York), Chemical (1938), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Clemson Agricultural College (Clemson, South Carolina) Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Colorado School of Mines (Golden, Colorado) : Geological, Metallurgical, Mining, Petroleum [Refining, Production (1949)].

Colorado A. and M. College (Fort Collins, Colorado) : Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938).

Colorado, University of (Boulder, Colorado) : Aeronautical (1948), Architectural, Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Columbia University (New York, New York), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Connecticut, University of (Storrs, Connecticut) : Civil (1940) Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1941).

Cooper Union School of Engineering (New York, New York) : Chemical (1941) ; (1942)d, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), Chemical, Civil Electrical, Engineering Physics (1951), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1951).

Dartmouth College (Hanover, New Hampshire), Civil, Electrical (1949), Mechanical (1949).

Dayton, University of (Dayton, Ohio) : Civil (1951), Electrical (1951), Mechanical (1951).

Delaware, University of (Newark, Delaware), Chemical (1941), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Denver, University of (Denver, Colorado), Chemical (1950), Civil (1950), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1948).

Detroit, University of (Detroit, Michigan), Aeronautical, Architectural, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Drexel Institute of Technology (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) : Chemical (1936–48 ; 1949) c-r, Electrical c-r, Mechanical c-r.

Duke University (Durham, North Carolina) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Fenn College (Cleveland, Ohio), Electrical (1948)a, c-r, Mechanical (1948)a, c-r, Metallurgical (1948)a, c-r, Structural (1948)a, c-r.

Florida, University of (Gainesville, Florida) : Aeronautical (1948), Chemical (1942), Civil [includes Public Health Option (1948)], Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical.

George Washington University (Washington D. C.) : Civil, (1940), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1940).

Georgia Institute of Technology (Atlanta, Georgia), Aeronautical-r, Ceramic (1942) -r, Chemical (1938) ; (1940) c-r, Civil c-r, Electrical c-r, Industrial (1949) c-r, Mechanical c-r, Textile (1949) c-r.

Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts) : Civil, Electrical (includes Communication Engineering), Engineering Physics (1951), Mechanical, Sanitary.

Hawaii, University of (Honolulu, Hawaii) : Civil (1951).

Howard University (Washington, D. C.) Civil (1937–39) ; (1948) ; Electrical (1937–39) ; (1948), Mechanical (1937–39) ; (1948).

Idaho, University of (Moscow, Idaho) : Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), (1938), Mining (1938).

Illinois Institute of Technology (Chicago, Illinois) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949).

Illinois, University of (Urbana, Illinois) : Aeronautical (1950), Agricultural (1950), Architectural, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, General, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining, Sanitary (1950).

Iowa State College (Ames, Iowa) : Agricultural, Architectural, Ceramic (1940), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, General, Mechanical.

Iowa, State University of (Iowa City, Iowa) : Civil (including Sanitary option), Electrical, Mechanical (including industrial option).

Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore, Maryland) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Kansas State College (Manhattan, Kansas) : Agricultural, Architectural, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Kansas, University of (Lawrence, Kansas) : Aeronautical (1949), Architectural, Chemical (1949), Civil (including Municipal and Sanitary options), Electrical [including Power and Communications options (1949)], Engineering Physics (1949), Mechanical (including Industrial option), Petroleum (1949).

Kentucky, University of (Lexington, Kentucky) : Civil, Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1940), Metallurgical, Mining.

Lafayette College (Easton, Pennsylvania) : Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Lehigh University (Bethlehem, Pennsylvania) : Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Louisiana Polytechnic Institute (Ruston, Louisiana) : Civil (1948), Electrical (1948), Mechanical (1948).

Louisiana State University (University, Louisiana) : Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1939), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical including Aeronautical and Industrial options (1950), Petroleum.

Louisville, University of (Louisville, Kentucky) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Lowell Textile Institute (Lowell, Massachusetts) : Textile (Engineering option, General Manufacturing option) (1951).

Maine, University of (Orono, Maine) : Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Engineering Physics (1949), General, Mechanical.

Manhattan College (New York, New York) : Civil (1940), Electrical (1940).

Marquette University (Milwaukee, Wisconsin) : Civil c-r, Electrical c-r, Mechanical c-r.

Maryland, University of (College Park, Maryland) : Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option).

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Cambridge, Massachusetts) : Aeronautical c-r, Building Engineering and Construction (1950), Business and Engineering Administration, Chemical, Civil, Electrical c-r, General, Mechanical c-r, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering (including Marine Transportation) (1939).

Massachusetts, University of (Amherst, Massachusetts) : Civil (1949), Electrical (1950), Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1950).

Michigan College of Mining and Technology (Houghton, Michigan) : Chemical (1947), Civil, Electrical, Geological (1951), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Michigan State College (East Lansing, Michigan) : Agricultural, (1950) Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Michigan, University of (Ann Arbor, Michigan) : Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Mechanics, Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1950), Metallurgical, Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

Minnesota, University of (Minneapolis, Minnesota) : Aeronautical, Agricultural (1950), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Mississippi State College (State College, Mississippi) : Aeronautical (1949), Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Mississippi, University of (University, Mississippi) : Civil (1949).

Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy (Rolla, Missouri) : Ceramic, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1950), Metallurgical, Mining (Mine) [includes Petroleum option (1941), Mining Geology option (1950)].

Missouri, University of (Columbia, Missouri) : Chemical (1940), Civil [including Sanitary option (1950)], Electrical, Mechanical.

Montana School of Mines (Butte, Montana) : Geological, Metallurgical, Mining.

Montana State College (Bozeman, Montana) : Architectural (1950), Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical.

Nebraska, University of (Lincoln, Nebraska) : Agricultural, Architectural, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Nevada, University of (Reno, Nevada) : Civil (1949), Electrical, Mechanical (1938), Mining.

New Hampshire, University of (Durham, New Hampshire) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New Mexico College of A. and M. Arts (State College, New Mexico) : Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938).

New Mexico, University (Albuquerque, New Mexico) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New York College of the City of (New York, New York) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New York State College of Ceramics (at Alfred University) : Alfred, New York. Ceramic.

New York University (New York, New York) : Aeronautical, Chemical (day and 7-year evening), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative) (1940), Mechanical.

Newark College of Engineering (Newark, New Jersey) : Chemical (1950)c, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

North Carolina State College (Raleigh, North Carolina) : Ceramic, Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1948) Mechanical [includes Aeronautical option (1948)].

North Dakota Agricultural College (Fargo, North Dakota) : Architectural (1940), Civil (1948), Electrical (1948), Mechanical (1940).

North Dakota, University of (Grand Forks, North Dakota) : Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining.

Northeastern University (Boston, Massachusetts) : Chemical (1942)c, Civil (1939)c, Electrical (1939)c, Industrial (1939)c Mechanical (1939)c.

Northwestern University (Evanston, Illinois) : Chemical (1947)c, Civil (1938)c, Electrical (1938)c, Industrial (1951)c, Mechanical (1938)c.

Norwich University (Northfield, Vermont) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1949).

Notre Dame, University of (Notre Dame, Indiana) : Aeronautical (1942), Chemical (1949), Civil (1942), Electrical (1942), Mechanical (1942), Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1942).

Ohio State University (Columbus, Ohio) : Aeronautical (1949), Ceramic (5-year), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining (including Petroleum option).

Ohio University (Athens, Ohio) : Architectural (1951), Civil (1951), Electrical (1951), Mechanical (1951).

Oklahoma A. and M. College (Stillwater, Oklahoma) : Agricultural (1950), Architectural (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil Electrical, General (1950)f, Industrial, Mechanical.

Oklahoma, University of (Norman, Oklahoma) : Architectural, Chemical (1940), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option), Petroleum.

Oregon State College (Corvallis, Oregon) : Agricultural (1949), Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical.

Pennsylvania State College (State College, Pennsylvania) : Aeronautical (1949), Architectural, Ceramic (Ceramics) (1938), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1938), Mining (1938), Petroleum and Natural Gas (1938), Sanitary.

Pennsylvania, University of (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949).

Pittsburgh, University of (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Industrial, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option) (1950), Metallurgical, Mining, Petroleum.

Pratt Institute (Brooklyn, New York) : Chemical (1950), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Princeton University (Princeton, New Jersey) : Aeronautical (1949), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1949), Mechanical.

Purdue University (Lafayette, Indiana) : Aeronautical (1944), Agricultural (1950), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Mechanics (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1941).

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (Troy, New York) : Aeronautical (1938), Chemical, Civil (includes Sanitary option), Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1938).

Rhode Island, University of (Kingston, Rhode Island) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rice Institute (Houston, Texas) : Chemical (1941), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rochester, University of (Rochester, New York) : Chemical (1941), Mechanical.

Rose Polytechnic Institute (Terre Haute, Indiana) : Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rutgers University (New Brunswick, New Jersey) : Ceramic (1949), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Sanitary.

Saint Louis University (St. Louis, Missouri) : Electrical (1951), Geological (1951), Geophysical (1951).

Santa Clara, University of (Santa Clara, California) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

South Carolina, University of (Columbia, South Carolina) : Civil (1944), Electrical (1944), Mechanical (1948).

South Dakota State College (Brookings, South Dakota) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

South Dakota School of Mines (Rapid City, South Dakota) : Civil, Electrical, General (1941), Geological (1950), Mechanical (1950), Metallurgical, Mining.

Southern California University of (Los Angeles, California) : Chemical (1950), Civil (1942), Electrical (1942), Mechanical (1942), Petroleum.

Southern Methodist University (Dallas, Texas) : Civil (1939)c, Electrical (1939)c, Mechanical (1939)c.

Stanford University (Stanford University, California) : Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical.

Stevens Institute of Technology (Hoboken, New Jersey) : Central.

Swarthmore College (Swarthmore, Pennsylvania) : Civil Electrical, Mechanical.

Syracuse University (Syracuse, New York) : Chemical (1940), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical (including Aeronautical option) (1949).

Tennessee, University of (Knoxville, Tennessee) : Chemical (1939)-r, Civil-r, Electrical-r, Industrial (1950)-r, Mechanical-r.

Texas, A. and M. College of (College Station, Texas) : Aeronautical (1942), Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1946), Civil (including Municipal and Sanitary option) (1948), Electrical, Geological (1949), Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Petroleum (4 and 5-year courses).

Texas College of Arts and Industries (Kingsville, Texas) : Petroleum and Natural Gas (1950).

Texas Technological College (Lubbock, Texas) : Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical, Textile (Engineering option) (1950).

Texas Western College (Formerly Texas College of Mines, and Metallurgy) (El Paso, Texas) : Mining, Mining option (1947), Mining Geology (1947), Metallurgy option (1947).

Texas, University of (Austin, Texas) : Aeronautical (1948), Architectural (1938), Ceramic (1948), Chemical (1943), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Petroleum (Petroleum Production).

Toledo, University of (Toledo, Ohio) : Civil (1950), Electrical (1950), Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1950).

Tufts College (Medford, Massachusetts) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Tulane University of Louisiana (New Orleans, Louisiana) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Tulsa, University of (Tulsa, Oklahoma) : Petroleum (including options in Refining and Production) (1939)-r.

Union College (Schenectady, New York) : Civil, Electrical.

United States Coast Guard Academy (New London, Connecticut) : General (1939).

United States Naval Post-graduate School (Annapolis, Maryland) : Aeronautical (1949), Electrical (including option in Electronics) (1949), Mechanical (1949).

Utah State Agricultural College (Logan, Utah) : Agricultural (1950), Civil (1938).

Utah, University of (Salt Lake City, Utah) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Vanderbilt University (Nashville, Tennessee) : Chemical (1949), Civil (1939), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Vermont, University of (Burlington, Vermont) : Civil (1936-38 ; 1940), Electrical, Mechanical (1936-38 ; 1940).

Villanova College (Villanova, Pennsylvania) : Chemical (1951), Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Virginia Military Institute (Lexington, Virginia) : Civil, Electrical.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute (Blacksburg, Virginia) : Aeronautical (1948), Agricultural (1951), Architectural (1948), Ceramic (1938), Chemical (1938), Civil (including Sanitary option) (1948), Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1948), Mining (1948).

Virginia, University of (University, Virginia) : Chemical (1943), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Washington, State College of (Pullman, Washington) : Agricultural (1950), Architectural (1938), Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Washington University (St. Louis, Missouri) : Architectural, Chemical (1948), Civil (including Construction option) (1948), Electrical, Geological (1948), Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical.

Washington, University of (Seattle, Washington) : Aeronautical, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Wayne University (Detroit, Michigan) : Aeronautical (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil (1944), Electrical (1944), Mechanical (1944) (including Industrial option) (1950), Metallurgical (1950).

Webb Institute of Naval Architecture (Glen Cove, New York) : Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

West Virginia University (Morgantown, West Virginia) : Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining.

Wichita, Municipal University of (Wichita, Kansas) : Aeronautical (1949).

Wisconsin, University of (Madison, Wisconsin) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute (Worcester, Massachusetts) : Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Wyoming, University of (Laramie, Wyoming) : Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Yale University (New Haven, Connecticut) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy).

Explanatory Notes

(a) Accrediting applies to day and evening curricula.

(b) Accrediting applies to the 4-year and 5-year curricula leading to the Bachelor of Science degree.

(c) Accrediting applies to the co-operative curriculum only.

(c-r) Accrediting applies to both the co-operative and regular curricula.

(d) Accrediting applies to the day and to 8-year evening curricula in the Cooper Union School of Engineering as submitted to ECPD.

(e) Accrediting applies only to curriculum as submitted to ECPD and upon completion of which a certificate is issued by Harvard University certifying that the student has pursued such a curriculum.

(f) The accrediting of a curriculum in general engineering implies satisfactory training in engineering sciences and in the basic subjects pertaining to several fields of engineering; it does not imply the accrediting, as separate curricula, of those component portions of the curriculum such as civil, mechanical, or electrical engineering that are usually offered as complete professional curricula leading to degrees in these particular fields.

(g) On July 24, 1940, Illinois Institute of Technology was formed by the consolidation of Armour Institute of Technology and Lewis Institute. Curricula in Chemical, Civil, Electrical and mechanical engineering now listed under Illinois Institute of Technology were listed under Armour Institute of Technology before October 24, 1940.

(h) These curricula extend over five years and terminate with the Master's degree.

List of Accredited Programs of Technical Institute Type

Academy of Aeronautics (LaGuardia Field, New York, New York).

The Aeronautical University (Chicago, Illinois).

Bridgeport Engineering Institute (Bridgeport, Connecticut).

Cal-Aero Technical Institute (Glendale, California).

Capital Radio Engineering Institute (Washington, D.C.).

Central Radio and Television Schools (Kansas City, Missouri).

Cogswell Polytechnical College (San Francisco, California).

Franklin Technical Institute (Boston, Massachusetts).

Franklin University (Columbus, Ohio).

Houston, University of (Houston, Texas).

Milwaukee School of Engineering (Milwaukee, Wisconsin). New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute (Canon, New York).

Northrop Aeronautical Institute (Hawthorne, California).

Ohio Mechanics Institute (Cincinnati, Ohio).

Oklahoma Institute of Technology—School of Technical Training—A Division of Oklahoma A. & M. College—(Stillwater, Oklahoma).

The Pennsylvania State College, Extension Service—(State College, Pennsylvania).

Purdue University—Division of Technical Institutes (West Lafayette, Indiana).

R.C.A. Institute (New York, New York).

Rochester Institute of Technology (Rochester, New York).

Southern Technical Institute A Division of the Georgia Institute of Technology (Chamblee, Georgia).

Valparaiso Technical Institute (Valparaiso, Indiana).

Wentworth Institute (Boston, Massachusetts).

APPENDIX II

List of University degrees which will be recognised for admission to the examination [vide paragraph 13(b)]

Aberdeen.—B.Sc. Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree).

Cambridge.—Ordinary degree B.A. in engineering provided the graduate has passed in the principal subjects, Engineering I, Engineering II and Engineering III.

Durham. B.Sc. in Marine Engineering.

Glasgow.—B.Sc. in Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary degree).

Victoria University (Manchester). B.Sc. in Engineering.

NOTE.—The above degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years study and the passing of the regular examinations in the several Universities. The conditions as to these years study will not, however, apply to Indians who, having taken an Indian degree, which exempts them from part of the University course shall have taken one of the above degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

APPENDIX III

STANDARD AND SYLLABUS OF THE EXAMINATION (vide Rule 17)

(For Building and Roads Cadre)

Subjects	Marks
(a) Compulsory	
(1) English (including Essay and Precis writing).	100
(2) General Knowledge.	100
(3) Applied Mechanics (including strength of Materials and theory of structures).	200
(4) Construction.	200

Paper I

(i) Building Materials and Building Construction.	} 100
(ii) Design of Structures.	

Paper II

Roads, Railways (General Principles governing the designs of Railways, Roads, Harbours and other works.)

(5) Surveying.	100
(6) Sanitary Engineering and Water Supply.	100
(7) Personality Test.	300

(b) Optional—

Any two of the following:—

(1) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism).	100
(2) Prime Movers.	100
(3) Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines.	100
(4) Electrical Engineering.	100
(5) Architecture and Town Planning.	100

(For Electrical and Mechanical Cadre)

Subjects	Marks
(a) Compulsory	
(1) English (including Essay and Precis writing).	100
(2) General Knowledge.	100
(3) Electrical Engineering.	200
(4) Mechanical Engineering.	200
(5) Applied Mechanics (including strength of materials and theory of structures).	200
(6) Personality Test.	300

(b) Optional

Any two of the following:—

(1) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism).	100
(2) Electrical Communication Engineering.	100
(3) Prime Movers.	100
(4) Applied Mathematics.	100
(5) Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines.	100

NOTE I.—All papers must be answered in English.

NOTE II.—Candidates must write the papers in their own hand. In no circumstance will they be allowed the help of an amanuensis (scribe) to write down answers for them.

2. A candidate who takes Surveying as a subject must produce a certificate that he has undergone satisfactory training in Surveying, including practical surveying in a college or institution recognised by the Commission for the purpose of admission to the competitive examination for the Service. The training must be equivalent to that given in the full course for a degree or diploma in Civil Engineering. The certificate must be signed by the Principal or the Head of the Department of Surveying in the College or Institution.

For this purpose the Commission will ordinarily accept a certificate from any college or institution mentioned in paragraph 5 of the compendium or in Appendices I and II, or from any college which is affiliated to any University mentioned in the same paragraph and Appendices. The Commission, however, reserve to themselves the power not to accept any certificate if they are satisfied that the practical training referred to therein falls short of the requirements of the Service, and their decision in the matter will be final.

3. The standard and syllabus of the examination will be such as the Commission shall prescribe (vide schedule annexed).

4. The Commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all the subjects at the examination.

5. The Commission will summon at their discretion only those candidates whom they consider suitable for interview for the Personality Test.

6. Special attention will be paid in the Personality Test to assessing the candidates' capacity for leadership, initiative and intellectual curiosity, tact and other social qualities, mental and physical energy, powers of practical application and integrity of character.

7. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

8. If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible, a deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.

9. Credit will be given for good English including orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination and not only in subjects which are specially devoted to English.

APPENDIX IV

FEES

[Vide Rule 16]

Candidates must pay the following fees:—

A.—To the Commission:—

- (i) Re. 1 when asking for application forms and connected documents. This amount should be remitted to the Commission by Money Order. Local candidates may pay cash at the counter.
- (ii) Rs. 81/8/- (Rs. 19/10/- in case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) with the completed application form. This amount should be paid by sending a treasury receipt or CROSSED INDIAN Postal Orders payable to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission.

NOTE 1.—The Commission cannot accept any payments not made in the manner indicated above.

NOTE 2.—The Commission may at their discretion remit the prescribed fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a bona fide displaced person and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee. The fee of Re. 1 must, however, be paid even by a displaced person when asking for forms. This amount will be refundable to him, if, on receipt of his application, his claim to be a displaced person is accepted by the Commission and his fee is remitted.

B.—To the Medical Board—

Rs. 16 before examination by a Medical Board (only for candidates being considered for appointment).

No claim for a refund of these fees will ordinarily be entertained nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

A refund of Rs. 75 (Rs. 18/12/- in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) will, however, be allowed to a candidate who has paid the consolidated fee of Rs. 82/8/- (Rs. 20/10/- in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) but who is not admitted to the examination by the Commission.

APPENDIX V

PARTICULARS REGARDING THE MILITARY ENGINEER SERVICES

(The arrangements and salaries herein given are subject to revision according to the requirements of the service.)

The following are the rates of pay at present admissible to officers recruited under Rule S(i):—

Posts	Rates of pay
Assistant Executive Engineer	
Assistant Surveyor of Works	} Rs. 350—350—380—
Assistant Technical Examiner.	} 380—30—590—E.B.—
	—30—770—40—850.

2. Pay will commence from the date of joining service. Service for increments will also count from the same date.

3. The principles for determining seniority are under consideration.

4. The increments will be given for approved service only and in accordance with rules of the Department.

5. The Military Engineer Services, Class I comprises of a number of superior posts as follows:—

Posts	Rates of pay
Executive Engineer	Rs. 600 for first 6 years of service —
Surveyor of Works	40—1,000—1,000—
Technical Examiner	1,050—1,050—1,100—
	1,100—1,150.

ADMINISTRATIVE POSTS

Posts	Rates of pay
Chief Technical Examiner.	Under consideration.
Chief Surveyor of Works.	Rs. 1,600—100—1,800.
Superintending Engineer.	
Superintending Surveyor of Works.	} Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.
Superintending Technical Examiner.	}

6. Promotions to the superior and administrative posts are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment and are made wholly by selection in consultation with the Departmental Promotion Committee and Commission as laid down in the Home Department Office Memorandum No. 33/46-Ests. (R), dated the 17th June 1946 mere seniority is considered to confer no claim to promotion.

APPENDIX VI

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Castes if he/she belongs to one of the castes specified in the list below under the State (or area) in which he/she and his/her family ordinarily reside.

LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES

Assam

Throughout the State:—

1. Bansphor.
2. Bhuinmali or Mall.
3. Brittial-Bania or Bania.
4. Dhupi or Dhoibi.
5. Dugla or Dholi.
6. Hira.
7. Jhalo or Malo.
8. Kaibartta or Jaliya.
9. Lalbegi
10. Mahara.
11. Mehtar or Bhangi.
12. Muchi.
13. Namasudra.
14. Patni.
15. Sutradhar.

Bihar

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Bauri.
2. Bantar.
3. Bhogta.
4. Chamari.
5. Chaupal.
6. Dhoobi.
7. Dom.
8. Dusadh, including Dhari or Dharhi.
9. Ghasi.
10. Halalkhor.
11. Hari, including Mehtar.
12. Kanjar.
13. Kurariar.
14. Lalbegi.
15. Mochi.
16. Musahar.
17. Nat.
18. Pan.
19. Pasi.
20. Rajwar.
21. Turi.

2. In Patna and Tirhut divisions, and the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea and Palamau:—

Bhumij.

3. In Patna, Shahabad, Gaya and Palamau districts:—

Bhuiya.

4. In Shahabad district:—

Dabgar.

Bombay

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Ager.
2. Asodi.
3. Bakad.

4. Bhambi.
5. Bhangi.
6. Chakrawadya-Dasar.
7. Chalvadi.
8. Chambar, or Mochigar, or Samagar.
9. Chena-Dasaru.
10. Chuhan or Chuhra.
11. Dakaleru.
12. Dhegu-Megu.
13. Dhor.
14. Garoda.
15. Halleer
16. Halsar, or Haslar, or Hulsavar.
17. Holaya, or Garode.
18. Kolcha, or Kolgha.
19. Lingader.
20. Machigar.
21. Madig or Mang.
22. Maher.
23. Mahyavanshi.
24. Mangarudi.
25. Meghval, or Menghwar.
26. Mini Madig
27. Mukri.
28. Nadia.
29. Rohit.
30. Shenva, or Shindhaya.
31. Shingdav, or Shingsadya.
32. Sochi.
33. Timali.
34. Turi.
35. Vankar.
36. Vitholia.

2. Throughout the State except in Gujarat division:—
Mochi.

3. In North Kanara district:—
Kotegar.

Madhya Pradesh

Scheduled Castes

Localities

1. Basor or Burud.	} Throughout the State.
2. Bahna or Bahana.	
3. Balahi or Balai.	
4. Chamar.	
5. Dom.	
6. Mang.	
7. Mehtar or Bhangi.	
8. Mochi.	
9. Satnaml.	
10. Audhelia	.. In Bilaspur district.
11. Bedar	.. In Akola, Amravati and Buldana districts.
12. Chadar	.. In Bhandara and Sagar districts.
13. Dahait or Dahayat.	.. In Damoh sub-division of Sagar district.
14. Dewar	.. In Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts.
15. Dhanuk	.. In Sagar district except in Damoh sub-division thereof.
16. Dohor	.. In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
17. Ghasi or Ghasia	.. In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
18. Holiya	.. In Balaghat and Bhandara districts.
19. Kaikadi	.. In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
20. Kotia	.. In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Nagpur, Nimar, Raipur, Wardha, Bastar, Sarguja, and Raigarh districts; in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district; in Chhindwara district except in Seoni sub-division thereof; and in Sagar district except in Damoh sub-division thereof.

21. Khanger ... In Bhandara, Buldana and Sagar districts; and in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district.
22. Kori ... In Amravati, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Buldana, Chhindwara, Jabalpur, Mandla, Nimar, Raipur, Sagar, Durg, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts; and in Hoshangabad district except in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils thereof.
23. Madgi ... In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
24. Mahar or Mehra ... Throughout the State except in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils of Hoshangabad district.
25. Rujjhar ... In Sohagpur tahsil of Hoshangabad district.

Madras

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Andhra.
2. Adi Dravida.
3. Adi Karnataka.
4. Ajila.
5. Arunthathiyar.
6. Balra.
7. Bakuda.
8. Bandi.
9. Bariki.
10. Bavuri.
11. Bellara.
12. Byagari.
13. Chachati.
14. Chakkiliyan.
15. Chalavadi.
16. Chamar.
17. Chandala.
18. Cheruman.
19. Dandewi.
20. Devendrakulathan.
21. Dom or Dombara, Paidi, Pano.
22. Ghasi or Haddi, Relli Sachandi.
23. Godagali.
24. Godari.
25. Godda.
26. Gosangi.
27. Hasia.
28. Holeya.
29. Jaggali.
30. Jambuvulu.
31. Kadan.
32. Kalladi.
33. Kanakkan.
34. Karimpalan.
35. Kodalo.
36. Koosa.
37. Keraga.
38. Kudubi.
39. Kudumban.
40. Kuravan.
41. Kurichchan.
42. Madari.
43. Madiga.
44. Maila.
45. Mala (including Agency Malas).
46. Mala Dasu.
47. Malasar.
48. Matangi.
49. Mavilan.
50. Moger.
51. Muchi.
52. Mundala.
53. Nalakeyava.
54. Nayadi.
55. Pagadai.
56. Painda.
57. Paky.
58. Palian.
59. Pambada.
60. Pamidi.
61. Panan.
62. Panchama.
63. Panniandi.
64. Paraiyan.
65. Paravan.
66. Pulayan.
67. Puthirai Vannan.
68. Raneyar.
69. Samagara.

70. Samban.
71. Sapari.
72. Semman.
73. Thoti.
74. Tiruvalluvar
75. Valluvan
76. Valmiki.
77. Vettuvan

Orissa

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-Andhra.
2. Amant or Amat.
3. Audhelia.
4. Badaik.
5. Bagheti.
6. Bajikar.
7. Bari.
8. Bariki.
9. Basor or Burud.
10. Bauri.
11. Bauti.
12. Bavuri.
13. Bedia or Bejia.
14. Beldar.
15. Bhata.
16. Bhumij.
17. Chachati.
18. Chamar.
19. Chandala (Chendal).
20. Cherua or Chhelia.
21. Dandasi.
22. Desuabhumij.
23. Dewar.
24. Dhanwar.
25. Dharua.
26. Dhoba or Dhobi.
27. Dom or Dombo.
28. Dosadha.
29. Ganda.
30. Ghantarghada or Ghantra.
31. Ghasi or Ghasia.
32. Ghogia.
33. Ghusuria.
34. Godagali.
35. Godari.
36. Godra.
37. Gokha.
38. Gunju or Ganju.
39. Haddi or Hadi or Hari.
40. Irika.
41. Jaggali.
42. Kandra or Kandara.
43. Karua.
44. Katla.
45. Kela.
46. Khadala.
47. Kodalo.
48. Korl.
49. Kumbhar.
50. Kurunga.
51. Laban.
52. Laheri.
53. Madari.
54. Madiga.
55. Mahuria.
56. Mala or Jhala.
57. Mang.
58. Mangan.
59. Mehra or Maher.
60. Mehtar or Bhangi.
61. Mewar.
62. Mochi or Muchi.
63. Mundapotta.
64. Nagarchi.
65. Paldi.
66. Painda.
67. Pamidi.
68. Pan or Pano.
69. Panchama.
70. Panika.
71. Panka.
72. Pantanti.
73. Pap.
74. Pasi.
75. Patial or Patikar or Patratanti or Patua.
76. Pradhan.
77. Rajna.
78. Relli.
79. Sabakhia.
80. Samasi.
81. Sanel.
82. Sapari.
83. Satnami.
84. Sidhria.
85. Sinduria.
86. Siyal.
87. Sukuli.
88. Tamadia.

89. Tamudia.
 90. Tiar or Tior.
 91. Turi.
 92. Valamiki or Valmiki.

Punjab

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhapjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chanal.
11. Dagl.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabi.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhai.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirkiband.

Uttar Pradesh

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Badi.
3. Badhik.
4. Bahellya.
5. Baiga.
6. Baiwar.
7. Bajanlya.
8. Bajgl.
9. Balahar.
10. Balmiki.
11. Bangall.
12. Banmanus.
13. Bansphor.
14. Barwar.
15. Basor.
16. Bawariya.
17. Beldar.
18. Beriya.
19. Bantu.
20. Bhoksa.
21. Bhuiya.
22. Bhuyiar.
23. Boria.
24. Chamari.
25. Chero.
26. Dabgar.
27. Dhangar.
28. Dhanuk.
29. Dharkar.
30. Dhobi.
31. Dhusia or Jhusia.
32. Dom.
33. Domar.
34. Dusadh.
35. Gharami.
36. Ghasiya.
37. Gual.
38. Habura.
39. Harl.
40. Hela.
41. Jatava.
42. Kalabaz.
43. Kanjar.
44. Kapariya.
45. Karwal.
46. Kharaha.
47. Kharot.
48. Kharwar (excluding Benbansi).
49. Kol.
50. Korwa.
51. Lalbegi.
52. Majhwar.
53. Nat.
54. Pankha.

55. Parahiya.
56. Pasi.
57. Patarl.
58. Rawat.
59. Saharya.
60. Sanurhiya.
61. Sansliya.
62. Shilpkar.
63. Turatha

2. In Bundelkhand division and the portion of Mirzapur district south of Kaimur Range:—

Gond.

West Bengal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Bahelis.
3. Balti.
4. Bauri.
5. Bediya.
6. Beldar.
7. Bhuimall.
8. Bhuiya.
9. Bhumij.
10. Bind.
11. Chamar.
12. Dhoba.
13. Doai.
14. Dom.
15. Dosadh.
16. Ghasi.
17. Gonrhi.
18. Hari.
19. Jalia Kaibartta.
20. Jhalo Malo or Malo
21. Kadar.
22. Kandra
23. Kaora
24. Karenja.
25. Kastha.
26. Kaur.
27. Khaira.
28. Khatik.
29. Koch.
30. Konal
31. Konwar
32. Kora.
33. Kotal.
34. Lalbegi.
35. Lodha
36. Lohar.
37. Maher.
38. Mahil.
39. Mal.
40. Mallah.
41. Malpahariya.
42. Mehtor.
43. Muchi.
44. Musahar.
45. Nagesia.
46. Namasudra.
47. Nuniya.
48. Pallya.
49. Pan.
50. Pasi.
51. Patni.
52. Pod.
53. Rabha.
54. Rajbanshi.
55. Rajwar.
56. Sunri.
57. Tiyar.
58. Turi.

Hyderabad

Throughout the State:—

1. Anamuk.
2. Aray (Mala).
3. Arwa Mala.
4. Beda (Budga) Jangam.
5. Bindla.
6. Byagara.
7. Chalvadi.
8. Chambhar.
9. Dakkal (Dokkalwar).
10. Dhor.
11. Ellamalwar (Yellammalawandlu).
12. Holey.
13. Holey Dasari.
14. Kolupulvandlu.
15. Madiga.
16. Maher.
17. Mala.
18. Mala Dasari.
19. Mala Hannai.
20. Malajangam.
21. Mala Masti.
22. Mala Sale (Netkan).
23. Mala Sanyasi.

24. Mang.
25. Mang Garodi.
26. Manne.
27. Mashti.
28. Mehtar.
29. Mitha Ayyalvar.
30. Mochi.
31. Samagara.
32. Sindhollu (Chindollu).

Madhya Bharat

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagri or Bagdi.
2. Balai.
3. Barahar or Basod.
4. Bargunda.
5. Bedia.
6. Bhambi.
7. Bhangi or Mehtar.
8. Chamar.
9. Chidar.
10. Dhanuk.
11. Kanjar.
12. Khatik.
13. Koli.
14. Maher.
15. Mochi.
16. Nat.
17. Pardhi.
18. Pasi.
19. Sansi.

Mysore

Throughout the State:—

1. Adidravida.
2. Adikarnataka.
3. Banjara or Lambani.
4. Bhovi.
5. Koracha.
6. Korama.

Patiala and East Punjab States Union

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chanal.
11. Dagl.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabi.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pterera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhai.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirkiband.

Rajasthan

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dharmi.
2. Aheri.
3. Badi.
4. Bagri.
5. Bajgar.
6. Bansphor.
7. Bargi.
8. Bawaria.
9. Bhand.
10. Bhangi.
11. Bidakia.
12. Chammar.
13. Chura.
14. Dabgar.
15. Dhankia.
16. Dheda.
17. Dome.
18. Gandia.
19. Garancha Mehtar.

20. Godhi.
21. Jatia.
22. Kalbelia.
23. Kapadia Sansi.
24. Khangar.
25. Khatka.
26. Kooch Band.
27. Koria.
28. Kunjar.
29. Madari (Bazigar).
30. Majhabi.
31. Mehar.
32. Mehtar.
33. Mochi.
34. Nut.
35. Pasi.
36. Raigar.
37. Ramdasia.
38. Rawal.
39. Sarbhangi.
40. Singiwala.
41. Sansi.
42. Thori.
43. Tirgar.
44. Valmiki.

Saurashtra

Throughout the State:—

1. Bawa (Dhedh).
2. Bhangi.
3. Chamadia.
4. Chamar.
5. Dangashia.
6. Garoda.
7. Garmatang.
8. Hadi.
9. Meghwal.
10. Senva.
11. Shemalia.
12. Thori.
13. Turi.
14. Turi-Barot.
15. Vankar.

Travancore-Cochin

Throughout the State:—

1. Ayyanavar.
2. Bharatar.
3. Chakkiliyan.
4. Domban.
5. Eralavan.
6. Kakkalan.
7. Kanakkan.
8. Kavara.
9. Kootan (Koodan).
10. Kuravan.
11. Mannan.
12. Nayadi.
13. Padannan.
14. Pallan.
15. Palluvan.
16. Panan.
17. Paravan.
18. Parayan (Sambavar).
19. Pathiyan.
20. Perumannan.
21. Pulayan.
22. Thandan.
23. Ulladan.
24. Uraly.
25. Vallon.
26. Valluvan.
27. Vannan.
28. Velan.
29. Vetan.
30. Vettuvan.

Ajmer

Throughout the State:—

1. Aheri.
2. Bagri.
3. Balai.
4. Bambhi.
5. Bansphod.
6. Baori.
7. Bargi.
8. Bazigar.
9. Bhangi.
10. Bidakia.
11. Chammar.
12. Dabgar.
13. Dhanak.
14. Dhed.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dholl.
17. Dom.
18. Garoda.
19. Gancha.
20. Jatava.
21. Kalbelia.

22. Khangar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Koria.
26. Kuchband.
27. Mahar.
28. Meghwali.
29. Mochi.
30. Nat.
31. Pasi.
32. Raigar.
33. Rawal.
34. Sarbhangi.
35. Sargara.
36. Satia.
37. Thorl.
38. Tirgar.
39. Kanjar.
40. Sansi.

Bhopal

Throughout the State:—

1. Balahi.
2. Basar.
3. Bedla.
4. Beldar.
5. Chamar.
6. Chitar.
7. Dhanuk.
8. Dome.
9. Khatik.
10. Koli.
11. Kanjar.
12. Mehtar, Bhangi.
13. Mehar.
14. Mang.
15. Nut.
16. Silawat.

Bilaspur

Throughout the State:—

1. Chamar.
2. Julahé.
3. Dumne (Bhanjre).
4. Chuhre.
5. Hesi (Turi).
6. Chhimbe (Dhobi).
7. Bangali.
8. Sarehde.
9. Daule.

Coorg

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dravida.
2. Adi Karnataka.
3. Adiya.
4. Balagai.
5. Holeya.
6. Madiga.
7. Muchi.
8. Mundala.
9. Panchama.
10. Paraya.
11. Samagara.

Delhi

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-Dharmi.
2. Agria.
3. Aheria.
4. Balai.
5. Banjara.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Bhangi.
9. Bhil.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanwar Chamar.
12. Chohra (Sweeper).
13. Chuhra (Balmiki).
14. Dhanak or Dhanuk.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dom.
17. Gharami.
18. Jatya or Jatav Chamar.
19. Julaha (Weaver).
20. Kabirpanthi.
21. Kachhandha.
22. Kanjar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Lalbegi.
26. Madari.
27. Mallah.
28. Mazhabi.
29. Megwal.
30. Mochi.
31. Nat (Rana).
32. Pasi.
33. Perna.
34. Ram Dasia.

35. Ravidasi or Raidasi.
36. Rehgarh or Raigar.
37. Sansi.
38. Sapera.
39. Skligar.
40. Singiwala or Kalbelia.
41. Sirkiband.

Himachal Pradesh

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad-dharmi.
2. Balmiki or Chura or Bhangi or Sweeper.
3. Bangali.
4. Banjara.
5. Barar.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Hesi.
9. Bhanjra.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanal.
12. Dagl.
13. Daole.
14. Dhaki or Toori.
15. Doom or Doonma.
16. Kabirpanthi or Julaha or Keer.
17. Koli.
18. Mazhabi.
19. Mochi.
20. Nat.
21. Od.
22. Pasi.
23. Phrera.
24. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
25. Ramdasia.
26. Rehar.
27. Sansi.
28. Sapela.
29. Skligar.
30. Sirkiband.

Kutch

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhangi.
2. Chamar.
3. Garoda.
4. Meghwali.
5. Turi.
6. Turi (Barot).

Manipur

Throughout the State:—

Castes, races or tribes, or parts of, or groups within, castes or tribes specified as Scheduled Castes in relation to the State of Assam.

Tripura

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Balti.
3. Bhunar.
4. Chamar.
5. Dandas.
6. Dhenuar.
7. Dhoba.
8. Dual.
9. Dum.
10. Ghasi.
11. Gour.
12. Gunar.
13. Gur.
14. Gorang.
15. Jalia Kaibarta.
16. Kahar.
17. Kalindi.
18. Kan.
19. Kanugh.
20. Keot.
21. Kharia.
22. Khadit.
23. Khemcha.
24. Koch.
25. Koir.
26. Kol.
27. Kora.
28. Kotal.
29. Mali.
30. Bhuimalli.
31. Mehtor.
32. Muchi.
33. Namsudra.
34. Patni.
35. Sabar.
36. Mahisyadas.

Vindhya Pradesh

1. Basor (Bansphor).
2. Chamar.
3. Dahait.

4. Dharkar.
5. Dher.
6. Dom.
7. Domar or Doris.
8. Kuchbandhia.
9. Mehtar or Bhangi or Dhanuk
10. Mochi.

APPENDIX VII

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Tribes if he/she belongs to one of the Tribes specified in the list below under the State (area) in which he/she and his/her family ordinarily reside.

LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES**Assam**

1. In the Autonomous Districts:—

1. Dimasa (Kachari).
2. Garo.
3. Hajong.
4. Khasi and Jaintia.
5. Any Kuki tribes.
6. Lakher.
7. Any Lushai (Mizo) tribes.
8. Mikir.
9. Any Naga tribes.
10. Synteng.

2. In the Tribal Areas other than the Autonomous Districts:—

1. Abor.
2. Aka.
3. Apatani.
4. Dafla.
5. Galong.
6. Khampti.
7. Mishmi.
8. Any Naga tribes.
9. Singpho.
10. Momba.
11. Sherdukpen

3. In the State of Assam excluding the Tribal Areas:—

1. Boro—Borokachari.
2. Deori.
3. Hojai.
4. Kachari.
5. Lalung.
6. Mech.
7. Miri.
8. Rabha

Bihar

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Asur.
2. Baiga.
3. Bathudi.
4. Bedia.
5. Binjhia.
6. Birhor.
7. Birjia.
8. Chero.
9. Chik Baraik.
10. Gond.
11. Gorait.
12. Ho.
13. Karmali.
14. Kharia.
15. Kharwar.
16. Khond.
17. Kisan.
18. Kora.
19. Korwa.
20. Lohara.
21. Mahli.
22. Mal Paharia.
23. Munda.
24. Oraon.
25. Parhaiya.
26. Santal.
27. Sauria Paharia.
28. Savar.

2. In the districts of Ranchi Singbhum, Hazaribagh, Santal Parganas and Manbhumi:—

Bhumij.

Bombay

Throughout the State:—

1. Barda.
2. Bavacha.
3. Bhil, including
 Bhagalia,
 Bhil Garasia,
 Dholi Bhil,
 Dungri Bhil,
 Dungri Garasia,
 Mewasi Bhil,

Raval Bhil, and
Tadvi Bhil.

4. Chodhara.
5. Dhanka.
6. Dhodia.
7. Dubla.
8. Gamit or Gamta.
9. Gond.
10. Kathodi or Katkari.
11. Konkna.
12. Koli Dhor.
13. Koli Mahadev
14. Mavchi.
15. Naikda or Nayak.
16. Pardhi, including
 Advichincher, and
 Phanse Pardhi.
17. Patelia.
18. Pomla.
19. Powara.
20. Rathawa.
21. Thakur.
22. Valvai.
23. Varli.
24. Vasava.

Madhya Pradesh

In—

- (1) Melghat taluk of Amravati district,
- (2) Bajahr tahsil of Balaghat district,
- (3) Bhanupratappur, Bijapur, Dantewara, Jagdalpur, Kanker, Kondagaon, Konta and Narayanpur tahsils of Bastar district,
- (4) Betul and Bhainsdehi tahsils of Betul district,
- (5) Katghora tahsil of Bilaspur district,
- (6) Suroncha and Gharchiroli tahsils of Chanda district,
- (7) Amarwara, Chhindwara and Lakhnadon tahsils of Chhindwara district,
- (8) Balod (Sanjari) tahsil of Durg district,
- (9) Mandla, Niwas and Ramgarh (Dindori) tahsils of Mandla district,
- (10) Harsud tahsil of Nimar district,
- (11) Dharamjaigarh, Ghargoda, Jashpurnagar and Kharsia tahsils of Raigarh district,
- (12) Ambikapur, Baikunthpur, Bharatpur, Janakpur, Manendragarh, Pal, Samari and Sitapur tahsils of Sarguja district:—
1. Andh.
2. Baiga.
3. Bhaina.
4. Bharta-Bhumia, or Bhuinhar-Bhumia.
5. Bhatta.
6. Bhil.
7. Bhunjia.
8. Binjhwar.
9. Birhul or Birhor.
10. Dhanwar.
11. Gadaba or Gadba.
12. Gond [including Madia (Maria) and Mudla (Muria)]
13. Halba.
14. Kamar.
15. Kawar or Kanwar.
16. Kharia.
17. Kondh or Khond or Kandh.
18. Kol.
19. Kolan.
20. Korku.
21. Korwa.
22. Majhwar.
23. Munda.
24. Nagesia or Nagasia.
25. Nihal.
26. Oraon.
27. Pardhan.
28. Pardhi.
29. Parja.
30. Saonta or Saunta.
31. Sawar or Sawara.

Madras

Throughout the State:—

1. Aranadan.
2. Bagata.
3. Bhottadas—Bodo Bhottada, Muria Bhottada and Sano Bhottada.
4. Bhumias—Bhuri Bhumia and Bodo Bhumia.
5. Chenchu.
6. Gadabas—Boda Gadaba, Cerllam Gadaba, Franji Gadaba, Jodia Gadaba, Olaro Gadaba, Pangi Gadaba and Pranga Gadaba.
7. Gondi—Modya Gond and Rajo Gond.
8. Goudus—Bato, Bhirithya Dughokouria, Hato, Jatako and Joria.
9. Kosalya Goudus—Bosothoriva Goudus, Chitti Goudus, Dangayath Goudus, Doddu Kamariya, Dudu Kamaro, Ladiya Goudus and Pullosoriya Goudus.

10. Magatha Goudas—Bernia Gouda, Boodo Magatha, Dongayath Gouda, Ladya, Gouda, Ponna Magatha and Sana Magatha.
11. Holva.
12. Jadapus.
13. Jatapus.
14. Kammara.
15. Kattunayakan.
16. Khattis—Khatti, Kommarao and Lohara.
17. Kodu.
18. Kommar.
19. Konda Dhoras.
20. Konda Kapus.
21. Kondareddis.
22. Kondhs—Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs and Yenity Kondhs.
23. Kota.
24. Kotia—Bartika, Bentho Oriya, Dhulia or Dulia, Holva Paiko, Putiya, Sanrona and Sidho Paiko.
25. Koya or Goud, with its sub-sects—Raja or Rasha Koyas, Lingadhari Koyas (ordinary) and Kottu Koyas.
26. Kudiya.
27. Kurumana.
28. Manna Dhora.
29. Maune.
30. Mukha Dhora—Nooka Dhora.
31. Muria.
32. Paigarapu.
33. Palasi.
34. Paniyan.
35. Porjas—Bodo, Bonda, Daruva, Didua, Jodia, Mundili, Pengu, Pydi and Saliya.
36. Reddi Dhoras.
37. Savaras—Kapu Savaras, Khutto Savaras and Maliya Savaras.
38. Sholaga.
39. Toda.
40. Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in these Islands.

Orissa

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagata.
2. Baiga.
3. Banjara or Banjari.
4. Bathudi.
5. Bhruya or Bhuyan.
6. Binjhal.
7. Binjhia or Binjhoa.
8. Birhor.
9. Bondo Poraja.
10. Chenchu.
11. Dal.
12. Gadaba.
13. Ghara.
14. Gond.
15. Gorait or Korait.
16. Ho.
17. Jatapu.
18. Juang.
19. Kawar.
20. Kharia or Kharian.
21. Kharwar.
22. Khond (Kond), or Kandha, or Nanguli Kandha, or Sitha Kandha.
23. Kisan.
24. Kolah-Kol-Loharas.
25. Kolha.
26. Koli.
27. Kondadora.
28. Kora.
29. Korua.
30. Koya.
31. Kulis.
32. Mahali.
33. Mankidi.
34. Mankirdia.
35. Mirdhas.
36. Munda (Munda-Lohara and Munda-Mahalis).
37. Mundari.
38. Oraon.
39. Paroja.
40. Santal.
41. Saora, or Savar, or Saura, or Sahara
42. Tharua.

Punjab.In Spiti and Lahaul in Kangra District:—
Tibetan.**West Bengal**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhutia.
2. Lepcha.
3. Mech.
4. Mrui.

5. Munda.
6. Oraon.
7. Santal.

Hyderabad

Throughout the State:—

1. Andh.
2. Bhil.
3. Chenchu, or Chenchwar.
4. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond).
5. Hill Reddis.
6. Kolam (including Mannervarlu).
7. Koya (including Bhine Koya and Rajkoya).
8. Pardhan.
9. Thoti.

Madhya Bharat

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Gond.
2. Korku.
3. Seharia.
2. In the Revenue District of Jhabua; in the tahsils of Sendhwa, Barwani, Rajpur, Khargone, Bhikangaon and Maheshwar of the Revenue District of Khargone; in the tahsil of Sailana of the Revenue District of Ratlam, in the tahsils of Sardarpur, Kukshi, Dhar and Manawar of the Revenue District of Dhar:—
Bhils and Bhilalas (inclusive of sub-tribes).

Mysore

Throughout the State:—

1. Hasalaru.
2. Iruliga
3. Jenu Kuruba.
4. Kadu-Kuruba.
5. Maleru.
6. Soligaru.

RajasthanThroughout the Scheduled Areas of the State:—
Bhil.**Saurashtra**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adodia.
2. Daffer
3. Ghantia.
4. Miyana.
5. Sindhi.
6. Wedva Waghri.

Travancore-Cochin

Throughout the State:—

1. Hill Pulaya.
2. Kadar.
3. Kanikaran.
4. Kochu Velan.
5. Malai Arayan.
6. Malai Pandaram.
7. Malai Vedan.
8. Malayam.
9. Malayarayar.
10. Mannan.
11. Muthuvan.
12. Pallcyan.
13. Palliyar.
14. Ulladan (Hill dwellers).
15. Uraly.
16. Vishavan.

Ajmer

Throughout the State:—

Bhil**Bhopal**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhil,
2. Gond.
3. Keer.
4. Karku.
5. Mogia.
6. Pardhi.
7. Saharia, Sosia, or Sor.

Coorg

Throughout the State:—

1. Korama.
2. Kudiya.
3. Kuruba.
4. Maratha.
5. Meda.
6. Yerava.

Himachal Pradesh

In Lahaul in Chamba district and in Spiti in Mahasu district:—

Tibetan

Kutch

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhils.
2. Dhodia.
3. Koli.
4. Paradhi.
5. Vaghri.

Manipur

Throughout the State:—

1. Any Kuki Tribe.
2. Any Lushai Tribe.
3. Any Naga Tribe.

Tripura

Throughout the State:—

1. Lushai.
2. Mag.
3. Kuki.
4. Chakma.
5. Garoo.
6. Chaimal.
7. Halam.
8. Khasia.
9. Bhutia.

10. Munda including Kaur.
11. Orang.
12. Lepcha.
13. Santal.
14. Bhil.
15. Tripura.
16. Jamatia.
17. Noatia.
18. Riang.

Vindhya Pradesh

Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Baiga.
3. Bhumiya.
4. Gond.
5. Kamar.
6. Khairwar.
7. Majhi.
8. Mawasi.
9. Panika.
10. Pao.
11. Bhil.
12. Bedia.
13. Biar (Biyar).
14. Sonr.

M. K. GANGULI, Dy. Secy.

